

EMPEROR OF DUAL-MONARCHY DEAD

LIFE OF AGED RULER ENDS AFTER SLIGHT ILLNESS OF FEW DAYS

Long Career On Throne Filled With Public and Private Sorrows, Mellowed By Devotion To Duty and Made Easier By Fervent Love of His Many Millions of Subjects In Most Turbulent of European Countries

DEATH LONG EXPECTED

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

VIENNA, November 22—The Emperor Francis Joseph, who had been sinking for the past several days, died at the Schoenbrunn castle at nine o'clock last night.

The reports which have been issued as bulletins by the court physicians during the past three days prepared the nation for the news of the Emperor's death, as while these bulletins only mentioned slight throat troubles and rising temperature it was known that the Emperor had reached an age at which any slight illness might prove fatal.

It is doubtful if in all history there has been an active, authenticated reign longer than that closed by the death of Francis Joseph.

At nineteen years of age he ascended the throne of Austria, upon abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., December 2, 1848, his death today ending an active reign of 68 years, all but the first twenty of which he was also Apostolic King of Hungary.

Tradition says that Pharaoh ruled for 90 years and there is the more credible instance of Ramses II, Scoteris of the Greeks, whose reign is reported to have covered 67 years.

But in recorded history there certainly has been no reign equal in period of time of that of the Hapsburgs, which closed yesterday. Louis XIV of France was nominally King for 72 years. He actually occupied the throne for little more than half a century. A closer rival, and the only one of modern times, was Queen Victoria who reigned for 64 years.

Long Eventful Reign

Francis Joseph's reign was as eventful as it was long. From his imperial vantage point he saw the French monarchy go down, the Second Empire rise and crumble, the Commune flare briefly, and the Republic of today rise on its ashes; he saw the black plumes of the Prussian eagle stamped on the flag of the new German empire—later to tower threateningly over Austria itself; he saw the map show the territorial domain, while a little bickering family of petty principalities was welded into united Italy; he saw Spain, once the greatest of colonial powers, lose the last of her dependencies in two oceans; he saw Japan opened to Western civilization, and later defeat the sprawling Colossus of two continents; he saw the most absolute despotisms—Russia, Turkey and Persia—concede representation to the people; he saw at a distance the United States cement its federation with the blood of a great internecine war, and he saw his own brother-people that monarchy could not take new root on American soil.

Discussions and Aggressions

In his own country he faced internal discussions and external aggressions from the moment he came to the throne. By the war of 1859 with France and Sardinia he was forced to cede Lombardy to Italy; by force of arms and treaty he lost the Duchy of Holstein to Prussia and Venice to Italy; and by the revolt of Kosovo, the Hungarian patriot, he barely escaped having his dual empire cut in two.

Last and greatest of all the troubles that have beset the life of this weary old monarch was the murder of his nephew and heir, in 1914 and the following outbreak of war which has engulfed his country ever since. The reverses which the Austrians have suffered from time to time at the hands of the Russians and the necessity of calling upon his northern allies for assistance has told heavily upon the aged man and king. His pride—the pride of the Hapsburgs—it is reported, has suffered acutely under these trials.

But in human interest his personal sorrows overshadowed all. One after another they came upon him. In 1853 the list of tragic incidents began with an attempt upon his own life. In 1867 his brother, the Archduke Maximilian, after three years' experiment as Emperor of Mexico was captured by the army of the patriots and condemned to death by a court martial whose sentence was executed notwithstanding intervention in his behalf by the governments of the United States, England and France.

Graves Held Secret

There followed the burning to death of a niece in Vienna; a sister met similar fate in Paris; and a cousin drowned himself in Stahrenberg Lake, yet there were but minor tragedies in comparison with that which befell the ancient house of the Hapsburgs in 1889 when Rudolf, the imperial prince upon whom the Austrians pinned their hopes, met death in a mystery which to this day is not cleared.

Graves held the secret of that fatal night at a hunting lodge in Meyerling. There have been a dozen versions of what occurred. One "true story" relates that the Crown Prince was struck dead by a bullet, a Hungarian cavalier who loved the Baroness Marie Vetsera and who was fren-

Francis Joseph, who for more than sixty years has been the ruler of the Dual-Monarchy, most turbulent of all of the European states, and who died yesterday after an illness which his physicians had called slight.



Hawaii's Archives Hold Mystery of Crown Prince's End

Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria, son of Emperor Francis Joseph who died yesterday, and who would today have been the aged ruler's successor on the throne of the Dual Monarchy had not tragic and mysterious death claimed him, died with the woman he loved and who was his mistress, because he had learned that that woman was his own half-sister.

Such is the tragic story buried today in the dusty archives of Hawaii and jealously guarded by Archivist R. C. Lydecker. And that, as if the story, told in a letter to King Kalakaua just after the death of the prince, be true, the solution of a mystery that has for more than a quarter of a century baffled historians and been the subject of endless gossip and conjecture in the chancelleries and royal houses of Europe.

This story becomes of particular interest today in connection with the faded news of the death of Emperor Francis Joseph at the end of the long and most troubled reign of modern Europe.

As a soldier, the Emperor was beloved of his army. In a crushing reverse by the French at Solferino, he suffered such humiliation that he is said to have wished to die with his men that he stood motionless in the fire of a battery hoping to be struck down. But none of his reverses made him any less popular at home.

In recent years he interrupted his winter rales, but each spring found him on horseback again and he attended the army maneuvers to the last. In the field he was the embodiment of indomitable energy. Those or four horses a day he would wear out riding in the gallop to the foremost front of the column and from wing to wing to acquaint himself with the last tactical details.

His popularity reached beyond the army. He was truly the idol of his people and especially of Vienna. His plain, giant figure was familiar to every Viennese. He rode through the streets unattended, bowing to the salutations of his loving people, and when it became known that he was to leave the city a crowd would congregate to see him drive home. He was imperial yet democratic, and for years he held society audiences with the common people at which any one of his subjects could appeal to him for a righting of a wrong. When there was rioting in the city once and a cabinet minister proposed to quarter two regiments in the center of the disturbance, the Emperor said: "Bah; send them to the imperial band!" All night the band played and the people danced, and in the morning they went home to sleep off their anger.

Sought Solace in Labor As the Emperor grew older and sad, he worked longer and permitted himself fewer recreations. A week of shooting each year and a few battles of pool and cards to warm his chilly blood, a daily hour of gossip with Katharina Schratz, who held his affection to the last, that was all. He completely forgot the required etiquette of the court, but personally his tastes were simple. He ate a breakfast of fried ham, cold chicken and coffee every morning at five o'clock, smoked a three-cent cigar, strolled in the morning air until six and then got down to the serious business of the day. He did not sleep more than five hours, and not a day went by when he did not get up at five o'clock and rise at five for half an hour and read the news. His first word to his new prime minister was: "For work we will find time always ready, for any cause at any time," and the promise held good for life.

Seventeen years ago appeared Katharina Schratz, formerly of the Imperial Theater. By her tact and wit she succeeded in creating for herself a place below but beside the throne, never accorded before her time so openly and so permanently to any woman. Speculation as to her relations with the Emperor was wide and malicious. Of course it found its way to the Empress, and there followed an incident which testifies to her uncommon delicacy and courage.

Ending a Scandal

Nettled by the continual humiliation of such distasteful scandal mongering, she devised a way to end it. One day she took her young daughter by the hand, and, to the immeasurable astonishment of her guests, set out to pay a long call on Frau Schratz at her country

RUMANIAN ARMIES CAUGHT IN JAWS OF TEUTON VISE

Petrograd Reports King Ferdinand's Men Fleeing Before Von Falkenhayn's Invaders

BUT LITTLE FIGHTING ON OTHER BATTLE FRONTS

Germans and Bulgarians Are Still Falling Back in Greek Macedonia

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.) PARIS, November 22—The Rumanian armies in Transylvania are reported now to have been caught between the German snipers and to be in danger of being completely crushed, according to the reports coming from Berlin, Vienna and Sofia last night.

Petrograd also admits that there is some basis in these reports and announces that the Rumanian troops under the personal command of the King are retreating on their western front. The armies in the vicinity of Craiova, which has fallen into the hands of the troops under von Falkenhayn, are said to have been flanked by the advancing Teutonic forces, and to be fleeing helplessly before the invaders.

Are Fleeing Eastward

Further east and north the troops of the Russian and Rumanian armies operating in the Jiu valley are also flanked and are declared to be falling back rapidly in an effort to avert complete annihilation at the hands of the Germans and Austrians. They too seem to have been caught in the jaws of the German vise thrust out north and south to engulf and crush them.

The Teutons are also reported to be advancing in the Alt valley. On the other fronts there has been very little fighting as shown by the reported movements from the warring capitals which agree on that one thing. The artillery of course has been active and in certain sectors the bombardments have been heavy, but otherwise there has been little of consequence to report.

In the various Italian-Austrian fronts there has been some few infantry attacks, but none of consequence, but the French war official communiqué last night announced that the Allies have continued their effective offensive against the Bulgarians and Germans in Greek Macedonia, and are driving the enemy back.

Take Many Villages

The Serbians in that district are reported to have taken more than a dozen minor villages north and northwest of Monastir, and west of that town the Germans are still falling back in an effort to secure their retreat before the advancing Allies.

Berlin officially says of this fighting "Serbian attempts today to advance in the region of Meglenia were defeated." "The Allies are still advancing."

London reports that the Allies made further progress on the Macedonia front, pursuing the retreating Bulgarians and Germans closely. They have captured seven villages in Serbia, north of Monastir, and are taking many prisoners. The enemy has received reinforcements and is offering a stiff resistance now.

LABOR BODIES MAY AFFILIATE SOON

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

BALTIMORE, November 22—Efforts to effect a complete affiliation of the four great railroad brotherhoods and the American Federation of Labor, were given a fresh impetus yesterday afternoon when the delegates to the federation convention in session here received with marked enthusiasm addresses by prominent representatives of the brotherhoods.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation is believed to favor the proposal to affiliate with the brotherhoods. It is thought that nothing prevents such a move save the possible action of the convention of the brothers which is to be held in 1917. Should the railroad men favor the affiliation the federation it is thought will also approve.

STEEL TRUST RAISES PAY OF EMPLOYEES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

NEW YORK, November 22—Two hundred thousand employees of the United Steel Corporation have been granted an increase of ten per cent in their present wages it was announced by company officials yesterday. The salary raise adds 20,000,000 annually to the company's payroll. The increase in salary becomes effective December fifteenth.

AN IMPROVED QUININE DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEAD

Because of its tonic and laxative effect. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE will be found better than ordinary Quinine. Does not cause nervousness, nor ringing in the head. Remember, there is only one "Bromo Quinine" the signature of E. W. Grove is on each.

MEXICAN SNARL GROWS WORSE; U. S. IMPATIENT

Meetings of Joint Commission Likely To Come To An End Saturday, Answer To Uncle Sam's Demands Must Now Be Made

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, November 22—After months of negotiations, involving many delays and refusals on the part of the Mexicans to consider American proposals, the tension between the United States and the Carranza government, shown in the councils of the joint commission, has reached a breaking point.

Despatches from Atlantic City last night announced that the American commissioners, through Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, have intimated to the Mexican members of the joint commission, that an answer to the American demands must be made by Saturday, as this country is not disposed to wait longer, the reply to the American proposals.

Senor Cabrera last night left Atlantic City for Philadelphia where it is reported, he intends to hold a conference with Senor Nieto, subsecretary of finance for the defunct government.

The American program has not been announced, but it is believed that the meetings will come to an end with the week.

The American members of the commission gave to the Mexican conferees yesterday what is understood to be the last opportunity for an amicable settlement of the problems arising from Carranza's failure adequately to protect the border.

During the joint session of the commission, Secretary Lane, head of the American conferees, informed the Carranza representatives that the American punitive expedition under General Pershing will be withdrawn within a reasonable time, but only under conditions which would not impair the dignity of the United States or leave the border unprotected.

He made it clear that the United States will not tolerate restriction in the pursuit of bandit raiders by Americans.

TELEGRAPH LINES CUT

EL PASO, November 21—It is reported at Juarez from Chihuahua City that the telegraph lines south of the latter city have been cut, causing uneasiness that Villa is going to attack from the south.

GREECE LIKELY TO JOIN ALLIES SOON

Pressure On Athens Government Is Reported To Be Growing Heavier

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

LONDON, November 21—Pressure by the Allies may within a short time force Greece to declare war on Bulgaria and thus cast her lot against the Central Powers.

A despatch to Reuters from Athens says that the crown council's main discussion today was regarding the refusal of the Austrian and German ministers to accept and comply with the orders of Admiral Du Fournet, commander of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean, that they should quit Greece by Wednesday. The crown council discussed the attitude of the Greek government should take in case the Teutons' diplomats should ask Greece for protection.

Premier Briand of France, it is reported, has telegraphed King Constantine, suggesting that the King seek a reconciliation with former Premier Venizelos, and declare war on Bulgaria as a solution of Greece's dilemma.

Nerves All On Edge?



Just as nerve wear is a cause of kidney weakness, so is kidney trouble a cause of nervousness. Any one who has a combination of backache, nervousness, dizziness, headache, dizzy spells, urinary ills and a tired, worn feeling, would do well to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This safe, reliable remedy acts directly on the kidneys. It is recommended by thousands of people who have had relief from just such troubles.

DIVER CRISIS DARKENS AS REPORTS ON MARINA COME

Affidavits of American Survivors of Steamer Sunk In Channel By German Submarine Declare Attack Was Without Warning

SIX AMERICAN CITIZENS DROWNED AS SHIP SANK

State Department Officials Preserving An Ominous Silence On Details of the Affair As Revealed In These Sworn Statements

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, November 22—An ominous silence descended upon the state department yesterday afternoon with the arrival there from the American embassy in London of the official affidavits of the American survivors of the steamer Marina, which was sunk by a German submarine on October 28, while en route to the United States.

The sinking of the steamer resulted in the death of some thirty odd members of the crew, six of the dead being Americans.

SHIP SUNK UNWARNED

The affidavits, so far as the scanty information given out by the officials of the department show, corroborate in detail the allegations received here in the press and other unofficial reports, that the attack was made without warning and at a time when the vessel was making no attempt whatever either to assume the attitude of offensive or to escape after being legally called upon to stop.

The first intimation received by those aboard the Marina of the presence of a hostile submarine was the sight of the wake of the first torpedo fired, speeding to its mark.

LANSING DECLINES COMMENT

Secretary Lansing refused last night to make any comment whatever on the substance of the affidavits or on the probable attitude of the American government in the face of the evidence of the complete disregard of the commander of the German submarine of every pledge made by Germany to the United States.

The facts of the Marina case, coming on the heels of the Berlin admission that a German submarine had sunk the British liner Arabia without preliminary warning, have stirred official Washington into the belief that the greatest crisis in the history of the submarine campaign has come.

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the inquiries made upon Berlin for the particulars of the Marina case as they may have been reported to the German admiralty by the submarine commander has resulted only in the reply that the commander in question has not yet made his official report, although the sinking of the steamer took place nearly a month ago.

Submarines do not operate for a month at a time away from their bases.

MAY BE A TEST CASE

It is believed here that Germany may make of the Arabia incident a test case.

Yesterday the London des-

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